

# WOMAN'S HOME PAGE

CHARLES DWYER... Editor.

## THE PASSING OF THE BIG HAT

### The Latest Models Indicate the Advent of Smaller Hats

THE day of the "Merry Widow" is done, and the woman who adorned herself to the extinction of comfort and convenience with a three-foot wide hat can sigh with relief. Dame Fashion exacts no longer suffering from her devotees. The day of the big hat is done.

Of course, the new models, many of them, examples of which are shown on this page, do not show any violent break from the last year's prevailing styles, but the tendency towards modification of the extreme of style in which we indulged riotously is plain. Hats, even big hats, are much smaller, and many really small hats are shown.

#### Small Hats Next Winter

Very small hats, to be sure, are still only on the distant horizon, but close observers prophesy that within a season we shall see once more the vogue of the small hat. One of the most recently imported hats was extremely small, a toque as a matter of fact, fairly covered with lace and flower trimming combined. The trimming was arranged that the spectator was deceived in respect to size, and only on close examination could one observe what a distinct departure from prevailing modes it was. Of course, some such change was to be expected. We have been running to large hats for several seasons and I, for one, must confess I am tired of them. They were extremely difficult to wear. A small woman always looked like a Christmas tree candle with a full-grown snuffer atop, and unless a tall woman carried herself well she was more than apt to resemble a windmill. Then, too, if one's face was plump or thin, the chances were that the average big hat acted like a microscope on one's facial deficiencies and brought out everything that one wanted left in shadow.

#### Simple Styles Responsible

That fact, however, could never induce us to be out of style. While big hats were the thing, we wore them, and if we look back it seems to me that we clung to them all the more firmly because we were not convinced of their suitability. The modification in the style of gowns induced the change of hats.

The simplicity of line of the prevailing modes in gowns made the continued existence of the big hat ridiculous. It was in itself an expression of extreme ornamentation, entirely out of spirit with the classic lines of the spring and summer modes.

The hats shown illustrate the wide variety of styles and treatment favored this year.

#### Variety in Trimming

Lace and lace seem to be in great favor with the Paris milliners, but straw in all varieties of weave and color are shown with equal favor.

The rather small, round brim hat shown is an especially simple and becoming model. The crown is straw and the brim of wire covered with lace with an inch-wide edge of satin.

The little low poke shown is another very charming model. It is really an adaptation of the cap the peasant women of Normandy wear, and the style has been given the name Normandy. The

mode is very becoming to both small and large faces, but its nature restricts it to more or less festive occasions.

This particular model is created out of very fine lawn inset with lace. The trimming is a combination of lace and flowers with loops of ribbon. It is one of the most charming models shown, and no woman could fail to look coquettish in it.

The neck ruching shown with it is a particularly beautiful example of some of the work the best French shops are turning out. The ruche is composed of rosettes of dark satin ribbon with central rosettes of rose-colored ribbon.

The two central hats in the upper row of the illustration are some of the new shapes in straw. The nearer one is of coarse braided straw with very simple trimming. This model, by the way, is shown with a severely plain tailored gown. The other straw is of chip quality with a rather wide, upturned brim, particularly becoming to almost any type of face. The crown is made with satin ribbon overlaid with net, and the chief ornament is a somewhat broad buckle.

#### Dressing the Hair

The classic trend in costume must naturally be accompanied by the same suggestions throughout the toilet. Hair-dressing shows the change most decidedly. The hair is dressed low, in some instances in the severe Psyche knot, with which some of us were familiar probably twenty years ago. Classic simplicity applied to the arrangement of the hair, however, requires classic outline of features; so modifications must be arranged to suit irregular features.

Small puffs and separate braids make the becoming arrangement of the hair a much easier matter than if all one's own hair is used. Except for the gratification of a personal pride, long and thick hair is more burdensome than necessary. The appropriate hair ornaments are variations on the Grecian fillet or suggestions from that source. These are readily made on a foundation of ribbon wire, covered with satin or ribbon. The hair is parted and slightly waved on each side, then drawn loosely to the back, where it is arranged in two braids that are pinned rather close to

the head. The fillet crosses the front of the head, rather like a coronet braid, and ends with a large ribbon rose at each side.

In a more nearly pure Grecian arrangement the hair is slightly waved and built out at the back in closely-placed puffs. Satin ribbon, about an inch and one-quarter wide, is woven in and out the hair, and a trick of the hair-dressers to facilitate this is to wind a piece of wire (a fine wire hairpin will do) around one end of the ribbon, making it possible to thread it in and out after the hair is dressed, without fear of disarranging it.

With the French people—past-masters of detail—millinery and hairdressing are most closely connected, and each must have a fairly good knowledge of the other's art.

#### The Coronet Arrangement

The coronet arrangement, with the ends of the hair curled, is a valuable suggestion, whether one has little or much hair. The least wisps of hair may

be prettily and naturally arranged in the centre and combed loosely toward the back, lifting it a little from the neck toward the crown of the head. It is loosely tied, then divided, and the ends

made into two curls. A separate braid, facial, is pinned to cross the top of the head.



**A RUSTLESS NEEDLEBOOK**  
I keep my needles in booklets made from the waxed paper that comes around crackers, instead of using machine oil, as suggested by a correspondent. This keeps them from rusting in damp weather or by the seashore.

**TO KEEP WAISTS NEAT**  
My husband gives me the boxes that his shirts come in and I label each one, placing in my couch boxes. Waists and dresses are nicely kept in this way without crushing.

### Embroidering Spring and Summer Dresses.

#### SIMPLE METHODS OF EMBELLISHING SEASONABLE GOWNS

THE strictly summer gown, with its transparent material, that is not inset with lace is the exception rather than the rule, and as the method of application is simple, there is no reason why one may not follow one's own fancy in originating designs, or arranging copies of those seen on perhaps quite expensive waists.

The usual method of applying lace is to lay it on the face of the material, pin it into the desired position or design, then baste at each edge and stitch to the lawn at the basting line. The lawn is then cut away under the lace, leaving enough edge at each side to turn back, when it may be rolled and overhauled like a rolled hem, or turned back flat and secured by a second row of stitching.

#### Inserting Lace

This is the simplest, though not the most artistic way, to apply the lace; another method is to inset it with the ordinary herringbone or fagoting stitch, worked, of course, by hand. Baste the entire piece of lawn in which the lace is to be inset to rather heavy wrapping paper, and baste the lace in the desired design, through both the lawn and paper. The lawn is then cut on a line even with each edge of the lace insertion, turned under and basted; this leaves a space between the lace and lawn, across which the herringbone stitch is worked to hold the two together. Embroidery cotton is best for this purpose.

Many of the better class of ready-made waists show the lace inset by the hemstitching, but on these it is machine work, and there is no attachment for the ordinary household machine by which it may be done.

#### Bermuda Fagoting

There is a kind of handwork, called sometimes Bermuda fagoting or drawnwork, that may be used for this and many other ornamental purposes. It closely imitates drawnwork, though no threads are actually drawn. The material in which it is made must be sheer

and rather fine, that the threads may be drawn closely together. A coarse needle, No. 0 or No. 1, is used with very fine cotton, about No. 200. The large needle pushes the little bunches

of threads together, and the fine cotton is bound around them—hence the name fagot-stitch, as it recalled to the mind of the worker the tying together of bundles of fagots.

To prepare for inserting the lace in this manner, baste it through the centre, to the lawn and paper, as in the previous method; mark on the lawn with a pencil, very lightly, where the edge of the lace comes. Cut the lawn under the lace and turn it back so its fold-edge is even with the edge of the lace, but with no space between. Tie a short end of thread into the eye of the needle. As the thread is very fine it is better not to use a long end that will

be likely to break, and it must be tied in the needle's eye to avoid continual unthreading. The illustrations show the method of using this stitch.

The stitches are worked in groups of four and across the dividing line between the lace and the lawn, two into the lace and two into the lawn; about one-eighth of an inch is taken up by the needle for each stitch. Make the first stitch from 1 to 3, tie the thread on the under side, and make another stitch through the same holes made by the large needle. It is necessary to take

is machine-made, and there are several hand-stitches that may be used for this purpose that will be in greater harmony with a hand-worked waist. The simplest of these connecting stitches is the well-known herringbone or fagoting stitch. When used in the manner suggested it will better occupy the space if two rows are worked, in precisely the same manner, the stitches of the second row being taken into the material at the right-hand side of those of the first row. This stitch is worked from left to right. Both sections of the material should be basted to rather stiff paper, keeping the space between an even width.

There is another variation of the fagoting stitch. The first row is worked in the usual manner and from left to right. When it is completed, the work is held so the open space forms a vertical line, running toward the worker, and two buttonhole stitches are taken on the two threads at each loop of the fagoting stitch.

#### A New Buttonhole Stitch

The buttonhole stitches seen illustrated show a rather more unusual method of joining a seam. It is necessary to turn the work, having first one edge, then the other, toward the worker as each group of stitches is made. The heavy knot at the edge of each stitch is made by passing the thread that hangs from the eye of the needle after it is inserted in the cloth, under the point in the opposite direction from that in which the thread comes from the last stitch. In the illustration the end of thread that comes from the eye is passed under the point from right to left. When the work is turned to work the group of stitches on the other edge, the thread from the last stitch will come from the right, so the end from the eye should be passed under the point from left to right. This will be found an effective stitch that may have a variety of uses and may be worked in threads of various weights.

Worked on tan linen with heavy white lustrous thread, it will have an excellent effect, and may be used in place of other insertion in the waist.

For infants' slips and everyday dresses, particularly, these fancy stitches, as they are called, are well adapted. Elaborate trimmings of lace and embroidery are out of place on these little garments, but as one does not want them all absolutely plain, the fancy stitches provide ornamentation that is suitably unobtrusive and quite in keeping with the dainty character of the little dresses.

#### Beading Insets

Most of the French waists are put together with fine Hamburg beading inset in the seams; the beading, however,

### The Eyes as an Aid to Beauty

#### METHODS OF DEVELOPING AND CARING FOR THE FINAL POINT OF ATTRACTIVENESS IN A WOMAN'S FACE



OF all the features of the face the eyes receive the least care, probably because it is believed that little can be done to improve their appearance. This is a great mistake. An otherwise ugly or plain face can be redeemed by the eyes. The coloring of the eyes, like that of the hair, is made to match the complexion, and every one should believe the fundamental fact that the color of the eyes which he or she has is just the right thing.

However, the effect of the color of the eyes can be greatly enhanced by the color of the dress or accessories worn around the face. Experiment with silks or ribbons and find what is "your color." Brown eyes are helped by shades of brown and yellow; blue eyes with certain shades of blue; but one must bear in mind that it is not every shade of the blue or the brown that helps accentuate the color of the eyes, for some will deaden their color and take all brightness and expression from them.

#### Matching the Color of the Eyes

This is especially the case with blue eyes. Those who make a study of appearance should never forget to put near the face, so that the eyes will reflect it, just that shade of coloring which will bring out that of the eyes.

The whites of the eyes should be of a clear blue whiteness, and the blood-vessels should not show. When they do, it means an inflammation of the delicate cobweb tissue which covers the whites of the eyes and lines the lids. When the eyes are strained by overwork, or the use of wrong glasses, this membrane becomes inflamed, and its tiny vessels enlarge. If the inflammation occurs often or continues for a long time, it is difficult to ever restore them again to a condition where they will not show.

#### Bathe the Eyes Frequently

Those who have a tendency to this inflammation should find out the cause, so as to correct it in order to have fine-looking eyes, and what is more, useful

eyes. Avoid eye strain, from too long use in bad light. Avoid the strain that comes from wearing heavily dotted veils, or those with intricate meshes, which try the eyes and destroy their looks more than women realize.

It strengthens the eyes very much to bathe them either in very hot water or in very cold. Better yet is to take pieces of absorbent cotton rounded and made into little pads to fit the eyes, dip them in ice water and place them on the lids, changing them as they become hot. After a few minutes of such treatment the eyes will feel comforted and relieved to a great degree.

This is especially grateful to the eyes after riding in the wind or after having been subjected to the dust and cinders of a railway or the glare of bright reflections on the water when on a boat. Those who have a tendency to weak eyes should daily use an eye-cup, in which is placed some water slightly salted, or a boracic acid solution. The saturated solution diluted one-half is generally the best, and should be made fresh for each eye. The eye should be opened and shut in the solution a half a dozen times or more, so that it will thoroughly bathe the eyeball as well as the lids.

#### Caring for the Eyebrows

The eyelashes and eyebrows next come up for consideration. The eyelashes are bound to be scanty and straggling and uneven if the lids are inflamed. This is the primary cause of most of the poor growth of lashes. Examine the eyelids, and if they are red and inflamed take the measures to relieve this inflammation.

Many times one or two hairs will grow in toward the eyeball; these will cause great irritation and should be removed by means of pincers. Clip the ends of the lashes with fine curved scissors. It is difficult to do this for one's self, and it must be very carefully done, not to cut them too much. Vaseline is excellent to promote the growth of the lashes and the eyebrows.

One cannot do much to promote the outward curve of the lashes, which is the desirable way to have them grow, but with the fingers one can shape the eyebrows. If the hairs grow out of the proper line or become coarse and long, they can be removed with tweezers. The hair of the eyebrows retains its

color long after the hair of the head has turned gray. Light and gray eyebrows detract from the appearance, and not only is it justifiable to darken them, but it is an easy process, as it can be done with pomade pencils which come for the purpose. It is the only application of color that is in any way an improvement to the face. Some pencil under the lower lid, thinking that it improves the looks. They are much deceived, for it gives a very artificial appearance to the face, the same as painting the cheeks or changing the color of the hair.

#### Stimulating the Eyebrows

To stimulate the growth of the eyebrows, a lotion made of five parts of camphor and five parts of tincture of cantharides to fifty parts of cologne would be useful to alternate with the vaseline applications.

Several correspondents have written me about the dark circles which trouble them under their eyes. Generally, these circles occur as the result of over-fatigue. They are more often seen in brunettes, whose small blood-vessels which surround the eye must be nearer the surface. I would advise those subject to the dark circles to avoid over-fatigue. Many are afflicted with puffiness under the eyes. This is often due to inflammation of the lower lid, and puffiness will be greatly benefited by treating the eyes for irritation.

#### Massaging the Eyes

Massage will help give a tone to the skin. Lightly smooth the skin, while exerting gentle pressure with the forefinger and middle finger of each hand applied to the corresponding eye. Also rub with a circular motion the wrinkles and crow's-feet that come at the corners of the eyes. A few of these movements when washing the face night and morning will greatly help to preserve the eyes and to eliminate the wrinkles.

It is a great trial to have to wear eyeglasses, but one should not regard them as such, but should be thankful for the perfection to which these aids to the sight have been carried in our day. Women make a mistake in trying to put off the time when, owing to their years, they have to wear them. It is very hard on the eyes to go without glasses when they are needed.

The best beautifier of the eyes is a happy, optimistic nature. It gives a brightness and light which nothing else can supply.

Edith L. Mearns